FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NATION 'NOT RESIGNED' TO LOSS OF FALKLANDS

PY202357 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2335 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentina's ambasaddor to the OAS, Raul Quijano, stated today that his country is not resigned to the loss of the Malvinas Islands. In a press conference Quijano added that Argentina has designated a special diplomatic delegation to tour the Latin American countries to seek the support of the region in its demands against Great Britain.

The ambassador referred to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas after a private meeting with Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella. I want to express my gratitude and my country's for the support and solidarity expressed by the Peruvian Government and people for the just Argentine cause, he stated.

He added that Argentina has implemented several mechanisms of Latin American diplomatic cooperation to accomplish the resumption of negotiations on sovereignty over the Malvinas and to put an end to the state of usurpation imposed by Great Britain on these territories. He added that this special delegation so far has visited the Governments of Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

Joint Staff Evaluating War

PY210219 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (NA) -- Casa Rosada spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz today categorically denied a press report that indicated that the presidency had presumably and "insistently" demanded from the Joint Staff a detailed report on the actions of each of the armed forces during the Malvinas war. Maschwitz said: "It is not within the jurisdiction of the presidency nor the executive branch to request reports or investigations regarding what happened in the Malvinas, because this comes within the competence of the armed forces."

The report was also flatly denied by a qualified spokesman of the Joint Staff, who pointed out that "none of the armed forces could accept under any circumstances the drafting of such a report."

"It is absolutely false," the source added, "that the Joint Staff is drafting any type of report on the actions of each branch of the armed forces in the Malvinas war." The source explained that, yes, the Joint Staff is drafting a report on the actions of that organization during the conflict with Great Britain. "Each department of the Joint Staff is drafting a report on its actions during the war," the source said, "but it has nothing to do with the actions of each branch of the armed forces."

He added that an "evaluation of what happened and of the conduct followed in the conflict has to be carried out by each force per se, but not by the Joint Staff. He explained that the document the organization is drafting also includes "how the internal work program was organized and what actions it took since 2 April."

The military spokesman expressed surprise at "the insinuations" contained in the report that has been denied, and did not reject the possibility that it had been published with an "unconfessable intention."

"According to what can be read between the lines, it would seem," the source added, "that the Joint Staff is disobeying or is not heeding a presidential request, and this is absolutely unthinkable because the president is a member of the military committee and the Joint Staff is its principal advisory organization," explained the military source consulted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS.

"How could it be possible," the source asked, "that the Joint Staff would not carry out a presidential request, if one had been made?"

Passing on to another topic, the source revealed that the Joint Staff, in addition to the report it is drafting on its actions during the war, is also preparing two files containing statements made by members of the military, politicians, labor union members and representatives of other sectors during the conflict. He revealed that the files contain close to 400 pages and that they will also contain statements made after the fall of Puerto Argentino.

The report that has been denied indicates that "the Joint Staff is drafting a report with a detailed evaluation of the actions of each of the three armed forces during the war in the South Atlantic." The report adds that "the president has a special interest in obtaining the Joint Staff's evaluation as soon as possible." It also indicates that "the drafting of the evaluation demamds a certain amount of time, especially if it is taken into account that the majority of the senior officers that participated in the operations have only just returned in the past few days."

PRESIDENT BIGNONE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 19 JUL

PY202126 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Press conference held by President Bignone at Government House 19 July -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Bignone] I am here with you today for two main reasons: First, I am fulfilling a promise I made recently to you, since I told you I would try to meet you at least every 2 weeks. And today I am using a pretext to meet with you in keeping with that promise. The pretext is to inform you about the system we shall implement for establishing efficient communication channels, something already reported in a communique. As you know, this system will be based on a presidential spokesman who will speak for the president, and who will listen to you. He will listen to your questions, suggestions and so forth, and he will answer them in the name of the president. By no means does this imply that the Public Information Secretariat, SIP, will not operate. We are restructuring the SIP in order to reduce its administrative functions and increase its technical functions. In order to make communications easier, we have designated a spokesman, whose only concern will be to deal with information.

[Question] It has been learned that the Interior Ministry may submit the almost complete draft of the statute on political parties to you Wednesday. What can you tell us about that?

[Answer] That isn't exactly the case; that isn't exactly the case. What will happen Wednesday is that a previous report on the political party statute will be discussed within the Interior Ministry. I would say this will be a comparative study of the different possibilities of the political party statute within the Interior Ministry. I do want also to take an active part in that task during the course of this week, but at this momemt the statute is in the hands of the Interior Ministry. That is the present situation.

[Question] What does the government think of the country's institutionalization process? Can there be phased elections next year?

[Answer] I will not yet refer to any concrete government plans because there are none. I will give a general outline. I say: Many times we wonder whether the population, the people, the voter is ready to vote. My answer is that they are absolutely ready to vote. But the leaders the people have to choose from are not the best. Consequently, I think things should be prepared in order to make use of the people's readiness to participate in the electoral process.

We give them the chance to elect the best leaders, even those who never voted will be able to elect the best, or at least the most representative, leaders because that is the purpose of the electoral process, right? My approach, my ambition, is that this come true, that the one who votes will actually be given his right to choose.

This requires some steps. The first step is the statute, which should be focused from the above viewpoint and which will be the starting point. At this moment I would not advance any opinion on what would be the most advantageous alternative -- either phased, single-stage or some other type of election -- for the accomplishment of the goals I mentioned. I think any opinion would be premature. I have heard many opinions from both public and private sources listing pros and cons for each system, but I will be guided by the purpose of allowing the voter to choose. It seems redundant, but I think it is very important.

[Question] Mr President, according to one observation made concerning the government's recent economic plan, salary readjustments are not proportionate to the country's economic reactivation. What is your opinion on this?

[Answer] If I told you that salary readjustments were satisfactory or significant I would have to say that we were lying when we said that we were going through a crisis. Because if we were going through a crisis and if we could solve it in 24 hours, well, then it would not be a crisis, right? If we were able to raise the purchasing power of both public and private sector to the level at which we actually would want it to be in 24 hours, in 48 hours, in a week or whatever period of time, there would be no crisis to solve because the purchasing power problem would have been thus automatically and rapidly solved. I believe doing that would amount to deceiving the people and ourselves.

Based on the existing possibilities, what has been done is what we could do. We are also aware that we should direct all our efforts at overcoming the crisis we said we are going through. A crisis is not overcome either by decree or in a brief period. I understand several problems are to be tackled within this picture, and I have always said -- you are likely to have heard these words before -- that earning low salaries is painful and being jobless is far more distressing, right? Therefore, I believe our main concern should be the reactivation of the productive apparatus so everyone will have a job and improve his standard of living.

[Question] Mr President, I wanted to add that this observation has even been made within the government itself; the labor minister, for example, has said as much.

[Answer] Sure, yes, yes; we have talked it over with everybody.

[Question] The government has already lifted the political ban almost completely. Will a similar position be adopted with unions and union activities?

[Answer] Concerning union activities, both the labor minister and I have said this; we are heading toward union normalization, which will logically involve all union activities.

[Question] Mr President, there are rumors, some of them even published in the papers, about a possible governmental investigation of economy ministers during the military administration. Can you address that matter?

[Answer] The government is not planning any investigation into the economic leadership of the process.

[Question] Mr President, today young people aged 18 to 20 are already facing the political opening. They have told us: We do not want to be called on just to paint slogans on walls; we want to know what politics is and what we must do in order to know who we will vote for. What is the government's opinion, what is your opinion, as president, on this?

[Answer] I think it is the right approach. The government has even considered (?getting involved) in partisan politics, which is an improper political activity, although politics are everywhere. The government should not get involved in partisan politics, but the government can try to engage in a kind of action which would be something like massive instruction in the exercise of political rights, right? I repeat, I do not want to be misunderstood; the government should not get involved in the internal activities of parties because that would be a deplorable mistake, absolutely. But the government can engage in political activity involving the teaching of goals, steps and the style of political life which in the long run amounts to the coexistence of people who think differently. And this is democracy.

[Question] Mr President, last Saturday you said the inflation the country is now facing was predictable. What measures will the government take now to protect the purchasing power of workers' salaries?

[Answer] Thank you for your question; it gives me the chance to make a clarification about something which was distorted. Last Saturday I answered a question while I was getting into my car. It was an answer to a hasty question; both the question and the answer were made without much thought and in a hasty way. The setting was not right either. I do not want to refuse to answer any questions; and so my answer then was understood in different ways. At no time did I say an inflationary stampede was predictable. However, the word "stampede" was used later. I did not use that word.

What I do say now, reasserting what I said previously, is that the economic crisis should be solved by tackling different aspects of the crisis. Inflation is obviously a serious problem, but if we assign absolute priority to inflation, other aspects which may eventually become significant will be left aside, such as the current need for reactivation of the productive apparatus. This reactivation is significant not only by itself but because of its socioeconomic effects on unemployment, something I have just mentioned. The reactivation is being implemented through a number of measures, even though some of them will not be precisely the most helpful in drastically curbing inflation. Therefore, we predicted logically that the measures we adopted would obviously provoke some inflation. This was the meaning of my question [as heard], and not that I did not care for an inflationary stampede, a word which, I repeat. I did not use. The measures are those which have already been adopted and those which are being adopted, together with continuous control of the situation, in order to prevent the inflationary problem.

[Question] Mr President, the courts have just acquitted some of the people involved in the Graiver affair. Is the government studying the possibility of reconsidering the situation of those persons who are held either at the disposal of the executive branch or under the institutional act?

[Answer] The government is not studying any step on that matter because, as you know, the verdict was given today, right? What I will tell you is that we will fully respect the verdict and if the courts made that decision we will have to take the necessary measures in accordance with it.

[Question] Mr President, going back to the political party statute, when will the dialogue take place? Which sectors will participate? Who will be in charge of the dialogue?

[Answer] Well, I think I have already said that, right? In my first cabinet meeting I recommended that each minister, in his own area, should engage in a dialogue with all leaders. This is obviously a reponsibility falling primarily under the Interior Ministry's jurisidction.

[Question] Mr President, what can you tell us about progress on the designation of a civilian president?

[Answer] If I told you that such a matter is not my problem I would be giving you a foolish answer, right? Because it isn't just my problem but that of all Argentines. Therefore, it should undoubtedly be a problem that concerns the president. What I want to tell you is that from the legal viewpoint it is a problem to be dealt with by the military junta, which is where the initiative originated. I do not want to say I am not aware of the problem or that I have not given my opinion on the subject, but the junta should make the final decision on this problem. The junta has designated a commission that is studying the problem in order to adopt a final resolution.

[Question] Mr President, will the resolution be made more or less immediately?

[Answer] Yes, I would say so, although I would not dare say it will be made within either hours or days.

[Question] Mr President, the possibility of a plebiscite for the people to give their opinion on the Beagle dispute has been suggested. Is that rumor true?

[Answer] I will tell you where I think that rumor may have originated. I will give you as clear an explanation as possible in the hope of being correctly understood. Within months -- we can no longer speak in terms of years -- we will have a congress with full powers. Right from the beginning of the dispute with Chile, we have been trying to find a solution which should be not only just but also definitive and lasting. Although there may be those who do not believe there will be a congress soon, I can assure you that this commitment will be fulfilled. Nobody can deny this congress the right to give an opinion on the solution that may be arrived at if a solution is reached before that congress is installed. Therefore, if we want the solution to be lasting, it should be based from the very beginning on as broad an agreement as possible, so that we may expect the solution to be lasting, although the congress will have full power to give its opinion. But we may be most certain that the congress will endorse the solution if it is based on a broad agreement.

In case a solution is reached, what would be the mechanism to be followed during the period before the installation of the congress so that the solution could be based on a solid agreement? Well, one method could be a plebiscite, although we have not studied that yet. We could also resort to consultations with leaders, opinions by public figures and so forth. The driving force is that the solution should actually endure. And you will agree with me that such a solution should be based on a general or nearly general consensus in order for it to endure. Thank you very much.

RADICALS' PLENARY SESSION CHOOSES PARTY LEADERS

PY201320 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1310 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (DYN) -- The plenum of the National Committee of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] early this morning confirmed Carlos Contin as UCR chairman after 2 lengthy days of deliberations during which, after some physical and verbal clashes between different factions, Rodolfo Garcia Leyenda and Ricardo Barrios Arrechea were also confirmed as first and second vice presidents respectively. The meeting confirmed Contin as party chairman by 37 votes to 23, with 9 abstentions. The vote approved the decision that authorized the designation the Executive Board made after the death of Ricardo Balbin. Former President Arturo Illia's possible candidacy -- sponsored by the Alfonsin-led Movement for Renewal and Change -- was thus blocked.

Early this morning the showdown between Renewal and Change and official National Line turned into a series of violent verbal confrontations and fisticuffs, which reached its climax when a spectator from the gallery with blood streaming from his face had to be led out of the meeting. It was learned later that the man had only a small gash on his forehead.

However, these incidents failed to hinder the progress of the debate, which began yesterday at 1730 and continued until almost 0600 today in the second of the session. This is the first meeting by a party organization since the lifting of the political ban decreed by the government. The length of the session prevented the approval of a document which was to include a summary of opinions, harshly critical of the government, expressed by all the delegates. The document will be drawn up and released by the UCR Executive Board this week.

The debate became more heated as the hours went by, and differences between various factions became evident when the first agenda item of the second session was analyzed, namely the tribute to the dead in the Malvinas, Sandwich and South Georgia. Carlos Galvan and Horacio Garcia, of the National Line, acted as spokesman for the different positions. They submitted a draft resolution repudiating British colonialist aggression and supporting the actions undertaken by the party's National Board during the conflict.

One of the first incidents during the plenum took place when groups of youths in the balcony and main floor boxes, who were clearly identified with the Alfonsin-led faction, started harassing and interrupting Cordoba delegate Garcia, especially when he made reference both to the fact that Argentina belongs to the Western bloc and to the national unity achieved in the wake of the Malvinas conflict. When the boos by the youths interrupted the debates, an attempt was made to calm the crowd by raising the loudspeaker volume to its higher level during the outburst. The closed-circuit television connecting different rooms at the headquarters of the Buenos Aires Radical branch was turned off. When order was restored, Alfonsin answered Garcia by stating that he was surprised "at hearing, this time within the UCR, the same words uttered when Galtieri was decorated by the Pentagon."

Alfonsin submitted his own draft resolution, to which he devoted a lengthy explanation, advocating a position opposed to that of Contin.

As the next speakers outlined clearly different positions, Santa Fe delegate Fidel Lopez of the Yrigoyen Affirmation Movement proposed a vote, but all drafts were submitted to a commission for consolidation.

The country's political and socioeconomic situation was then analyzed. This gave rise to new verbal confrontations between the Alfonsin-led factions and the official faction. The climax was reached with a heated discussion between the leader of the Renewal and Change and Contin himself. Contin, the plenum chairman, accused the Buenos Aires delegate of being an "agitator" and a "perpetual loser."

In a nervous outburst, which to that time Contin had held back despite constant harrassment from the galleries, the UCR leader accused Alfonsin of "permanently taking the floor to attack the presidency of the session" and of urging the youths to "follow mistaken paths." Alfonsin, from his seat as a delegate, limited himself to smiling at Cotin's sudden reaction and to whispering "Crazy, crazy," which was heard through the microphone he still had in his hand despite the low tone of his voice.

The incident took place over a proposal presented by Alfonsin that "no member of the board should go to official government offices without informing the party."

This was then expanded by the opposition leader, who said in a later statement that "some leaders were interested in accelerating the preparation of the party statute because they have managed to include a clause which abolished all mandates except those of the board members." Contin denied categorically that he had participated in meetings with government officials to discuss this issue.

In a further reference to this case, the different proposals presented by the delegates were forwarded to a commission when it became impossible to continue the discussions, which failed to reduce the gap between the different positions. They decided then to discuss the problem of designating members of the board, the most difficult point on the agenda, when it was a few minutes before 0300. The debate on this issue began with a lengthy legal argument which originated at the request of Renewal and Change that attorney Carlos Alconada Aramburu, who is not a delegate, be allowed to explain that the plenum must proceed to elect a new president of the party in view of Balbin's death and the temporary designation of Contin by the board. This problem was solved by turning the plenum into a temporary commission, and after the legal report by Alconada Aramburu a draft resolution was presented, supported by Carlos Perette and Horacio Garcia, proposing that Contin be confirmed. Santiago Llaver immediately presented another draft opposing the first and supporting Alconada's proposal.

Later the tension increased by the minute due to the continuous confrontations in the galleries, where the participants had become evenly divided with the gradual arrival of more sympathizers of the ruling faction. Delegate Horacio Garcia made a 40-minute speech explaining the statute governing succession that was followed when Balbin was replaced by Contin. This was again opposed by Llaver, who stated that this was not applicable to the UCR, whose national committee never stopped functioning, as in the case of the electoral college which designates the national officials.

The different arguments, most of which were presented in an irritated manner, increased the tension to the point that when Entre Rios delegate Carlos Perette took the microphone, some in the gallery booed him. A National Line follower challenged those in the gallery and warned them, "Don't mess around with this fellow; he was Illia's vice president and can't be considered a Longi [no es ningun Longi]." As the whistling continued, fistfights broke out in different parts of the hall, forcing the suspension of the debate for approximately 5 minutes.

On one side of the hall, near where aged former President Arturo Illia was sitting, a violent exchange of punches took place among followers of different groups, one of whom suffered a small cut on the forehead from a head butt. He had to be taken from the hall, his face covered with blood, which eased the incidents. Slowly the hall became calm again and the delegates, who in some cases had stood on chairs, resumed their places to continue the debate.

Perette, who had taken the floor to support the ideas presented previously by Horacio Garcia, stated that "considering the friendliness of the people in the galleries," he would end his speech to request for a vote. It was a little past 0500. After a complicated discussion on the method to be adopted, the session chairman ordered that the two slates would be identified by the names of Llaver and Garcia-Perette.

Amid a climate of great tension, they began to cast their votes, whose results approved the position of the National Line by 37 to 23 for the Alfonsin faction, with 9 abstentions by the Luis Leon-led Yrigoyen movement. Immediately afterward, still amid the applause that marked the victory of the officialist movement, Perette proposed as vice presidents Santa Cruz delegate Rodolfo Garcia Leyenda and Misiones Renewal and Change leader Ricardo Barrios Arrechea.

This caused surprise among the participants since they were unaware of the agreement reached between the two factions a few minutes earlier. Former Senator Luis Leon also proposed on behalf of his group the candidacies of Santa Fe and Jujuy delegates Fidel Lopez and Eduardo Carrillo, respectively, who won 8 votes to the 57 of the officialist-opposition ticket and with two abstentions.

The meeting was closed by Contin, who stated that it had been held "after the long night of the sixth dictatorship we have been enduring since 1930" and expressed his happiness over "the victory for the party's unity." He embraced Raul Alfonsin and Arturo Illia amid applause in the hall.

PERONISTS DEMAND END TO INSTITUTIONAL ACTS

PY202325 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1518 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (DYN) -- The Justicialist Party National Board today issued an appeal "to all Argentines, to political, union, and representative national sectors, and particularly to the Peronist masses" to start a "peaceful" mobilization demanding the repeal of the "institutional acts" issued by the military government. The Justicialist board asks all national sectors "to start a peaceful mobilization throughout the country in a coordinated and orderly manner" demanding the repeal of the institutional acts and "all exceptional laws" as well as freedom for those who have been affected by these laws.

The party adds that these institutional acts were approved "in an arbitrary fashion by persons who head a de facto government" and who by implementing these acts "have decreed the political death of illustrious citizens -- among them Justicialist Party leader Isabel Peron -- who have rendered an invaluable service to the fatherland."

The party board also criticizes the National Audit Commission, and notes that it is "an illegal and unconstitutional organization that must be duly evaluated." In addition, the board requests the "abolition" of this commission.

In conclusion, the Justicialists state that "all party officials throughout the country will be in permanent session to coordinate those actions to be taken to achieve this objective" and that "this must be a priority issue for all Peronists, since national unity cannot be achieved while the regime continues to brandish the banner of disunity and flout the will of the Argentine people."

CASTRO MADERO ON PURCHASE, USE OF U.S. COMPUTER

PY202151 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1855 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] today denied newspaper reports that CNEA had acquired sophisticated computer equipment from the United States for military purposes. Castro Madero stated: "I believe the importance of this operation has been exaggerated. It is concerned with the delivery, through an agreement signed a year ago, of a computer which is used in all modern plants to control heavy water production."

In remarks to TELAM at the Metropolitan Airbase, and after confirming that the modern electronic equipment will be forwarded to the plant CNEA is building in Arroyito, Cordoba Province, Castro Madero explained that it is obviously not intended for any military project, or as the newspapers put it, for construction of a nuclear submarine. He added that this plant is under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency so it is certain it will not be used for military purposes.

GEN VILDOSO SPEAKS TO PRESS; ASKS COOPERATION

PY201517 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Guido Vildoso Calderon, new Bolivian president, said last night he will obey the mandate of the armed forces to democratize the country. He stated this at his first meeting with the national and international press after the ceremony at Quemado Palace. The following dialogue was recorded by Radio Panamericana:

[Begin recording] [Vildoso] I really expect that the Junta of Commanders will give me all the appropriate guidelines. In the armed forces we have instructions and rules for this, according to our regulations and the law of public administration.

[Question indistinct]

[Vildoso] It should not be understood that way. I have said emphatically that there has been no coup by any of the forces. It was simply the position taken by some fellow officers representing the commands of small units and institutes and who were aware of the position taken by some of the larger army units. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

General Vildoso asked for cooperation from all sectors in order to make the country progress: [Begin recording] This is really a very great responsibility. I believe government of the country is not like the leadership one can exercise within the armed forces. Therefore I can only ask for cooperation from all sectors of the country so that in the design to democratize the country everyone can make his contribution so the objective can be reached. I sincerely hope we will reach 6 August with a fully democratized country. [end recording]

Meeting on Cabinet

PY210057 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpt] The long meeting President-designate Guido Vildoso Calderon was holding with the military high command since 1500 concluded a few minutes ago. According to persons consulted on leaving Government House, the purpose of the meeting was to draw up a tentative list of the cabinet that will be sworn in tomorrow after President-designate Vildoso Calderon's swearing-in ceremony. Air Force Commander Natalio Morales Mosquera said 25 percent of the cabinet will be civilians and the remaining 75 percent will be military officers.

POLITICAL, LABOR SECTORS COLD TO NEW PRESIDENT

PY210318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0234 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Political and labor sectors today reacted with skepticism to the appointment of Gen Guido Vildoso as president of the Bolivian military government. Almost 24 hours after the designation of General Vildoso no pronouncement in support of the new president has been made public.

Afternoon papers carried the impressions of labor and political sectors which in some cases (?rejected) the nomination made by the Junta of Commanders last night after accepting the resignation of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa. The workers cannot conceive how officers can decide the fate of the nation, bank employees leader Miguel Quintanilla said. Aldo Flores, member of the executive committee of the Bolivian Workers Federation (COB), said Vildoso was associated with the misrule of Gen Luis Garcia Meza and that the presidential replacement is no solution for the problem the country is facing.

Factory workers leader Felipe Tapia stated that his sector expected the armed forces to live up to their promise to institutionalize Bolivia. The important opinion left out in this problem was that of the Bolivian people, miners' leader Jose Pimentel said, adding that the designation of Vildoso cannot represent a real and effective solution.

The Leftist Revolutionary Front (FRI), a coalition of small leftist parties, issues a document stating that Vildoso had been implicated with dictatorships of the armed forces and lacked the qualifications to seek solutions for the problem of ineptness and immorality of the armed forces in the exercise of power. The FRI demanded that the armed forces transfer power to a civilian transition government with sufficient ability and credibility to cope with the chaotic economic problem. The Socialist Party stated that the replacement of one army officer with another was no solution for the country's general problem.

COB Calls Strike

PY210214 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has called a 1-hour general strike for 20 July in repudiation of the unilateral and antidemocratic decision of the military to remain in power by designating Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon as the new president of the republic. The strike will be observed from 1100 to 1200, the time fixed for Presdient-designate Vildoso's swearing-in ceremony at Government House.

The COB stated that in view of the decision of the military junta to designate Gen Guido Vildoso without having consulted the citizens, of General Vildoso's background, in which the COB has no confidence, and of the difficult situation the Bolivian people are experiencing due mainly to the present economic crisis the country is undergoing, the COB will resist any action designed to undermine the rights and freedom regained through the struggle of the Bolivian people.

The COB has stated that workers are to observe the strike in their respective jobs. It also stated that it will continue fighting to safeguard the freedom that has been regained, the economy of the people, and natural resources, along with ensuring that individual rights are observed.

For its part, the mineworkers' federation has issued a communique calling on all miners to protest the manhandling of the power of government through demonstrations tomorrow at the same time President-designate Vildoso's swearing-in ceremony is held.

The federation also said that the designation of the new president was made disregarding national opinion, and the fact that the groups that have been manipulated and the military chiefs have steadfastly supported this designation shows that an attempt is being made to continue the policy implemented after the ill-fated coup of 17 July 1980. It also said this reshuffle is neither a solution to the crisis the country is undergoing nor an assurance that an economic policy in keeping with the interests of the people and of the country will be drafted and implemented.

Cochabamba Strike

PY210222 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Report from Cochabamba by (Renan Aparicio)]

[Text] The Cochabamba departmental labor federation has made known through its executive secretary, (Eduardo Aparicio), that it will observe the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] measure and that it will hold a 1-hour strike tomorrow in repudiation of the political action carried out by the government.

This decision was reported by (Eduardo Angulo) to the COB in a telephone conversation from Cochabamba.

We also report that the oil workers union has released a communique saying it will follow the COB measure and observe the strike.

Spokesmen for the Federation of Universities have said the federation will also observe the COB measure.

CENTRAL BANK DECISION SUSPENDS SALE OF DOLLARS

PY210309 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Bolvian Central Bank and the State Bank have decided to suspend temporarily the sale of dollars through the State Bank in view of the high demand and the lack of control mechanisms that will allow for [words indistinct] attention to the public, sources close to the Central Bank have said.

The Central Bank and the State Bank also said the varying viewpoints expressed through the media by the people, labor unions, businessmen and by representatives of various economic sectors have played a major role in the decision to suspend the sale of dollars. It was said in this regard that currency obtained from a payment made by Argentina for the purchase of Bolivian gas ought to be allocated for urgent needs.

A communique issued by the Central Bank and the State Bank say that in view of reports that dollars were the object of speculation by unscrupulous persons, the sale of currency will be suspended temporarily until the rule can be amended to allow only those who can prove they really need it to buy currency.

TERRORISTS ATTACK HOMES OF UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS

PY202259 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 20 Jul (TELAM) -- Terrorist attacks were perpetrated yesterday in Oruro against the residence of the Oruro university rector and against the residence of the Oruro university television director.

According to police, the first dynamite explosion occurred at the residence of Rodolfo Mier Lucio, director of the Oruro university television station. The report notes that as a result of the explosion, the neighboring house of another university official was also damaged.

Two minutes after the first explosions, another attack was made against the house of the Oruro university rector, Hernan Quiroga Pereira. Police officials have stated that they are investigating the attacks.

BRIEFS

GAS SALES -- Bolivian Government Oil Deposits reports that Bolivian income from natural gas sales to Argentina and Brazil during the first 5 months of this year totaled $156,976,028. About 90 percent of the gas went to Argentina. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 82 PY]

MISSION GOES TO U.S. TO DISCUSS REAGAN AID PLAN

PA210253 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Representatives of the government and private enterprise left for Washington today to inform U.S. Congressmen of the Panamanian position on the Reagan aid plan. Before leaving Panama, Commerce and Industries Minister Raul Brostella said:

[Begin recording] If the Reagan plan is approved as the U.S. President originally outlined it, it would do us a lot of good since it would help the economic development of this entire region which has been so hard-hit by political and economic problems.

As for the negative aspects of how this plan has been developing, various U.S. vested interests have acted to, let us say, block the free movement of the products of the Caribbean Basin towards the United States.

The purpose of our trip is simply to try to change that prevailing idea among the U.S. Congressmen and Senators. Although it is true that we, as a government, have a real and specific view about what Panama wants, in the United States there is a different view. We are traveling today along with important representatives of the Panamanian private enterprise to meet with U.S. Congressmen, Senators and officials to tell them that the original Reagan plan benefits us, but that as a result of the obstacles being placed in it, the plan will be inoperative, and instead of doing us good, it will do even more harm. [end recording]

The presidents of the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP], the Panamanian Industrialist Union [SIP] and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry form part of the mission. The president of the CONEP [Dulcidio Gonzalez] expressed his position on the Reagan aid plan and the stand of the U.S. Senators.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] It is extremely important that the Reagan plan be approved without modifications so that it will not lose its spirit. However, I want to take advantage of this opportunity to state that my trip is motivated not so much by Reagan's Caribbean Basin plan but by the fact that I am concerned about the position of some Representatives and Senators regarding in the Central American problem. I am very concerned because it seems that they are talking as if from another planet. It is particularly so regarding the Salvadoran problem, which is part of the U.S. President's efforts to safeguard democracy in that country. It seems that some Senators have a distorted view of that Central American reality. That is why I am worried. [end recording]

SIP President Alberto Vallarino III commented on the viewpoints and positions assumed by the U.S. authorities which, in his view, hinder and render unacceptable to Panama the application of a modified Reagan aid plan.

[Begin recording] [Vallarino] In this regard, we are specifically referring to the agreement on tax information that would have to be signed between Panama and the United States so that U.S. investors can receive tax incentives to invest in this country. That is totally unacceptable to Panama since it would endanger the existence of the international financial center in our country. In the same way, there are some restrictions dealing with sugar. There is a virtual right of veto that is granted to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands regarding the liquors derived from sugar cane, such as rum. This is also unacceptable to Panama. The principle of the Reagan plan is positive but we cannot accept conditions which are onerous for the future sovereign development of our nations.

[Question] In short, the Panamanian delegation is going to express very clear concerns to the U.S. Government?

[Answer] That is right. We expect to talk with the Senators and Representatives who are involved with the approval of the Reagan plan in order to inform them about the situation in our region. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

NEW NICARAGUAN BORDER VIOLATIONS PROTESTED

PA210425 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Two Costa Rican vessels have again been intercepted by Sandinist patrols as they were sailing on the San Juan River on Sunday from Barra del Colorado to Puerto Viejo de Sarapiqui. The vessels, which were going to pick up 15 tourists to bring them back to Barra del Colorado, were detained by the Sandinist patrols and forced to return without their passengers. The Costa Rican authorities consider this new incident a provocation and a violation of the right to sail freely on the river.

The owners of the Costa Rican vessels that sail on the river were notified by the Sandinist authorities on Friday that the river would be closed to traffic from 19 through 22 July. After it received this information, the Costa Rican Foreign Minister asked the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica for an explanation, and Jesus Fernandez, the Costa Rican ambassador in Managua, was told that the order would immediately be withdrawn.

However, the Sandinist authorities did not keep their word and prevented the two Costa Rican vessels from sailing on the river. Two Costa Rican rural guards on their days off were on board the vessels.

Since border incidents provoked by the Sandinist authorities continue to occur on the San Juan River, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is contemplating what diplomatic action is going tobe taken. Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez said, however, that he is waiting for the reports on the investigations, because the actions of the Sandinist patrols are considered hostile and seriously harm our national economy since they affect tourism, which is one of the nation's most important industries.

It was also reiterated that the Costa Rican Government is determined to ensure respect for the Canas-Jerez treaty and the Cleveland decision which grants Costa Rica navigation rights on the San Juan river in perpetuity.

Deputy minister of the presidency (Manuel Caravallo Quintana) said that far from improving Costa Rican-Nicaragua relations, these new incidents in the border area have made them even cooler. They are apparently trying to pull our leg, he added. To date, the Sandinist government has not replied to two Costa Rican protests over these violations, and instead of seeking a definitive solution for these problems, they are making them worse (Caravallo Quintana) added. Both (Caravallo's) and Volio Jimenez's statements reveal that the relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are becoming strained.

SECURITY CHIEF DENIES PRESENCE OF ROK ADVISERS

PA181606 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2306 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican public security officials have denied that there are 60 South Korean soldiers here to help train the police corps in antiterrorist operations. Francisco Tacsan Lam, chief of the National Security Agency, said today that the report made public in Managua yesterday by the Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA and later carried by a news agency is completely false.

"There are no military advisers here, of any kind or of any nationality," Tacsan emphasized.

According to the report disseminated in Managua, the role of the alleged military instructors "will be similar to that of advisers from the United States, Argentina and other countries in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras."

Tacsan Lam denied emphatically that there are any military advisers in Costa Rica or that they will be arriving, asking: "What would we do with military advisers, since we have no army?"

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA PROPOSES POLITICAL PARTY JOINT ACTION PACT

PA202152 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1749 GMT 20 Jul 82

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana has proposed that all the political parties which form of his national unity government sign a political pact to "establish a formula to harmonize the different ideological opinions." According to deputy Maria Julia Castillo, from the National Conciliation Party (PCN), President Magana's proposal has been well received by her political party because it attempts to achieve a single government policy. In the last few weeks there have been differences of opinion among some party leaders, especially between the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) and the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), principally over the country's economic problems. Christian Democratic leaders said that the economic crisis in El Salvador is in great part due to the flight of capital during the last 3 years, which has been aggravated by the violence of the extreme left.

However, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and leader of the ARENA, has reaffirmed that the country's economic crisis is the fault of the previous civilian and military government junta which was headed by Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte. According to official reports, El Salvador is experiencing a critical shortage of foreign currency, a foreign debt of $600 million, and agricultural and industrial production problems. Regarding the political pact proposed by the president, Major d'Aubuisson said that "the commitment of the political parties is simply to support President Magana. We have not yet seen that document."

Magana said recently that the national unity government has consolidated its actions and thus far has developed in harmony with its objectives. Nevertheless, he conceded that the adverse conditions which existed when his administration took office on 2 May 1982 are delaying the start of national recovery.

For his part, Jose Napoleon Duarte said that at the present time El Salvador has a government based on concurrences or convenience, but not of national unity. He said that a national unity government implies that the different sectors which comprise it reach agreement and act jointly in order to achieve common objectives.

"Why are the different factions in the government? For a simple reason, because none of the political parties can form a government alone and they need the participation of the others to be at least politically stable," asserted Durate. Other Christian Democratic leaders said last week that they will exert pressure within the present national unity government, of which they are a part, for a consolidation of the socioeconomic reforms which the previous government junta initiated.

D'AUBUISSON ON U.S. CERTIFICATION, LOANS, DUARTE

PA172345 San Salvador YSR Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Interview with Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly, in his office at the Legislative Palace on 15 July -- recorded]

[Text] We are interviewing Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly, regarding an ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch published yesterday in San Salvador newspapers.

The dispatch mentions that the U.S. Congress, when it approved military aid to El Salvador last year, asked President Reagan to certify every 6 months that the Salvadoran Government is trying to safeguard human rights, control the armed forces and negotiate with the leftist guerrillas. This last part, to negotiate with the leftist guerrillas, was not included in the initial conditions. Major D'Aubuisson, we would like you to comment on this since it has created some confusion and unrest among the citizens.

[d'Aubuisson] As you mentioned, at the beginning Congress demanded that President Reagan certify every 6 months that steps were being taken to maintain the process of democratization and the reforms. We have to remember, however, that the requests for certification were made with the former government. They have made no specific requests from this government but we have taken these conditions into consideration. At no time has the subject mentioned by the reporter been brought up. I think he is probably mistaken. At no time was negotiation with the guerrillas mentioned and it would not be logical for a democratic country such as the United States to request such a thing. The minute a country requests talks with the guerrillas it means that that country is saying that does not have a democratic vocation. We have been very clear about this. Our dialogue was on 28 March. There will be no dialogue or negotiated solution with these Castro-terrorists. A positive and effective pacification process is necessary in order to comply with the Salvadoran people's desire of peace and tranquillity. You may have noticed that in the past few days they [the guerrillas] have been carrying out desperate actions such as setting fires. This is because 28 July is near and that is the day President Reagan will make his certification to Congress.

[Question] Continuing with reports in the papers, a report in today's issue of EL DIARIO DE HOY says that you are going to request a loan of $500 million from Arab sectors. Is this true?

[Answer] This is mere speculation. As I am sure you know and understand, our task, our objective at this assembly is not to obtain loans. According to our charter, we approve the loans obtained by the government, which are handled by the presidency, the Economy Ministry, the Central Bank, or the Finance Ministry -- by what we could call the economic team -- (?and are coordinated) by the National Economic Planning and Coordinating Council, CONAPLAN, and the MINPLAN [presumably the Planning Ministry].

What I have said is that while conversing with President Magana we decided that we would not just let the possible offers lie; that it is possible that one of these offers of a loan from abroad, without any political conditions, might be accepted by El Salvador, because we are urgently in need of foreign exchange. The previous administration of the revolutionary government junta left us with almost no foreign exchange. Instead, they left us enormous foreign and internal debts.

Therefore, the chaotic situation in El Salvador has only been managed thanks to the efforts of the private business sector. We need foreign exchange, but at no time have I been negotiating any loans. I have been used as a point of contact; that is quite true. I have talked to this consortium, and what I did was follow the usual procedure: I informed President Magana and he initiated action. The Central Bank has received all of the proposals, and I believe that the one in which I was involved as the point of contact is doing well, although at this time I have no idea what agreements have been reached at the Central Bank.

We are waiting here at the assembly, and if President Magana's government believes it is advisable to accept one of these loans, it will have to be approved here by a plenary meeting of the assembly.

[Question] Mr President, we would like to have your opinion of the tour that Engineer Napoleon Duarte is making through Europe. During this tour he has said that in El Salvador there is a struggle between the ultraleft and the ultraright, and added that you were responsible for this.

[Answer] Engineer Duarte has made similar statements here in the past, and I refused to comment. The position poor Engineer Duarte has taken is deplorable. He cannot imagine how, after he has cried and fought for the people for more than 21 years, in just 6 months someone came along and organized a party and has won, because I did in fact win this post by direct vote. He has never been elected by the vote of the Salvadoran people. As a result of a pact between the armed forces and the Christian Democrats he managed to be in control of the government junta.

As you can recall, they were even nominating him for president of the republic even before elections for a Constituent Assembly were held. I believe that he feels a bit (?out of place) and is out trying to obtain international support. Or he might be trying to justify the huge failure that he and his crazy actions brought not only to our country but also to the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. The PDC's position is to support the unity government, and he is out there like a lone wolf attacking the unity government. Where is his party? He is not even a director of his party.

I also believe that this might be a maneuver by the Christian Democrats, who would like to lead the public to believe that he no longer has anything to do in determining party line, that he is out there all by himself. Maybe this is just a maneuver or maybe it is the truth and this poor gentleman is out there trying to justify all the earlier propaganda that he was El Salvador, that he was the only leader.

Unfortunately, (?he is no longer the sole leader) and is trying to pave the way for his upcoming presidential campaign. This is what has caused us the most pleasure, because if he runs for president then our victory is a very sure thing. [words indistinct] poor Mr Duarte.

COLONEL MAJANO ACCUSES GARCIA OF 'HIGH TREASON'

PA200437 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Col Adolfo Majano, former member of the Salvadoran genocidal junta, has accused Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Garcia of high treason because he has allowed Honduran military intervention. In statements made to the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, Majano said that there is no improvement in the matter of human rights in El Salvador; killings, disappearances and outrageous violence by groups identified with important men of the regime continue.

Majano said that the presence of Honduran troops in El Salvador is a dangerous step in the violation of national sovereignty, and this endangers territorial integrity because of Honduras' interest in taking over the border pockets that have been fought over since the 1969 war between the two nations.

Majano criticized U.S. policy in El Salvador and warned that the idea of increasing the supply of weapons and equipment to the Salvadoran regime could lead Washington to a disastrous and humiliating setback.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT DISCUSSES STATE OF SIEGE, OTHER ISSUES

PA210231 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0500 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Gen Efrain Rios Montt today confirmed that 15 days since it was established, the state of siege has had positive results:

"[Words indistinct] means better and when I say better it means that it is good. Then it is positive [words indistinct].

"[Question] Do you think it will be necessary to extend the state of siege?

"[Answer] It will depend on the situation."

Dr Juan Jose Hurtado Vega, secretary of the medical school of the Franscico Marroquin University, will be turned over to a regular court. This was announced today by President Rios Montt who on 4 July disclosed that Dr Hurtado is under arrest for being a communist: "Look, the problem is that [words indistinct] decision made by a judge. [sentence indistinct]"

General Rios Montt today refrained from confirming that former President Romeo Lucas Garcia will eventually be tried. It was learned this week that Lucas Garcia would be tried on the basis of an action filed against him before a court in the interior of the country. General Rios Montt was questioned about this today.

"[Question] The news media reported that he has been turned over to a court?

"[Answer] (?That is right. Who says I can give the information?) No, [words indistinct]."

The president visited the Social Security Institute to inspect its operations. He had earlier done the same in the municipality of the capital. Rios Montt explained the objective of these activities: "I think that when you go home, you always check the walls to see if they are clean and see if the beds are made. You check to see if the house is in order. The government wants to see how the public administration in general is functioning. I want the taxes that the Guatemalans pay to revert back in benefits. We are going to be checking this through personal inspections to learn the true situation."

The president reiterated that Guatelama's economic reactivation will be achieved in 2 and 1/2 years: "Thirty months. In 30 months we can talk of wage increases.

"[Question] Are you considering that possibility?

"[Answer] In 30 months.

"[Question] However, in some government offices there have been dismissals.

"[Answer] (?There have been many) and more will take place. The state has lost a number of workers [words indistinct]."

HONDURAS

SHOOTINGS OCCUR IN TEGUCIGALPA NEIGHBORHOOD

PA210410 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0250 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Radio America has reported what exactly occurred in the (Marischal) neighborhood. This neighborhood is located on the slopes of El Picacho, where the (Casamata) garrison is located and very near the residence of the U.S. ambassador. This neighborhood was shaken at 1900 with bursts of machinegun, submachinegun and rifle fire when members of the security forces of Tegucigalpa proceeded to search a private home. The occupants of that house replied with gunfire and as a tragic result an elderly woman was killed. We have learned this information in the Teaching hospital.

You have just heard the recording we did in the teaching hospital a few moments ago. Another woman, possibly the daughter of the dead woman, entered wounded into the hospital. A soldier shot in the right leg also entered the hospital.

The newsmen at the teaching hospital report that there are four people wounded there and that an elderly woman died. Here is more information from our mobile unit. Go ahead:

[Begin relay] We continue to tour all the area under the control of the Cobras, [antiterrorist unit]. We have reached the residence of the U.S. ambassador up to where the military cordon established by the Cobras and the Department of National Investigation reaches. About 1 minute ago we heard several bursts of heavy caliber weapons near the residence of the U.S. ambassador, but this is coming from the houses that are surrounded by the military forces. They are about 6 blocks away. Several bursts of machinegun fire and sporadic shots have been heard.

We have seen that the authorities have occupied some balconies and terraces of residences that are located about 10 meters away from a house that the authorities are attempting to seize. The situation most of the (Marichal) neighborhood is tense. We have confirmed from police sources that 90 percent of the personnel of the (Casamata) headquarters have been transferred to this area.

We must note that the people who are on the upper part of the (Marichal) neighborhood cannot go down to the center of the capital. Everyone and all the vehicles in this area are cordoned off. By orders of higher officials, no one can go down.

In summary, we can report to listeners that an operation began at 1900. At around 1930 the first casualties occurred. Between 1930 and 1945, eight people were arrested in the house where the operation was carried out. When the Radio America mobile unit withdrew from the area, those people were on the ground as a preventive action by the authorities. At 2000, our mobile unit was able to get about 5 meters from the scene of the operations and we heard sporadic gunshots which were answered by bursts of machinegun fire. At 2015, the police ordered an unidentified individual to stop and identify himself. Instead, he ran and went into some heavy brush, forcing the police to comb the area. At 2025, the police announced that the entrance and exit to the area are totally restricted and that people who chose to remain were doing so at their own risk. At 2050, there was another burst of machinegun fire in the area of the (Marichal) neighborhood and minutes later it was reported that an army armored vehicle was the target of gunshots coming from different directions. At 2100, access to the neighborhood or to the El Manchen neighborhood was prohibited. At 2115, people who live between the (Juan Acaze) bridge and the Public Security Force post in El Manchen were permitted to go to their houses.

This is what we can report to the listeners of Radio America regarding the incidents in the (Marichal) neighborhood where counterinsurgency units were engaged in an intense exchange of gunfire with an unknown number of people who have already inflicted several casualties on the army and civilians who were unfortunately near the place. [end relay]

Authorities Evacuate Area

PA210521 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0432 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Report by Radio America mobile unit]

[Text] The police have closed the road to Tegucigalpa. No one is allowed in the (Marichal) neighborhood. Residents of the houses are being evacuated. We believe that action could increase in a few hours until the alleged terrorists are captured. Unfortunately, due to security measures because of the danger in the zone, the police have asked us to leave before they closed for the rest of the night the exit of vehicles from the zone. We could not find out if the man who ran from the authorities was captured.

Residents have been evacuated from building near houses occupied by the military forces and where the guerrillas are supposed to be.

In spite of secrecy maintained by the military authorities, it has been learned that an intensive operation similar to the one carried out in Florencia neighborhood will be carried out at any moment. An army armored truck inspecting the zone was hit by bullets from various directions. One of the tires was hit. It could not be determined from which direction the bullets came. This forced the police to carry out an immediate evacuation and to restrict access to the zone until the hideouts of the terrorists are located. There are many empty lots from which shots are being fired. The terrorists could be hiding there.

The authorities will not allow any traffic to the upper and lower sectors of El Picacho. Traffic will be restricted to civilian from the Casa Mata headquarters to the residence of the U.S. ambassador.

GOVERNMENT SAYS NICARAGUA PREPARING INVASION

PA201415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1103 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Last night Honduras accused Nicaragua of waging a misinformation campaign in preparation for an armed attack, in response to charges that Honduras is giving asylum to anti-Nicaraguan guerrillas. An official Honduran government statement said that in its campaign, Nicaragua depends upon the support of the leftist guerrillas fighting in El Salvador.

During the festivities on the third anniversary of the Nicaraguan leftist revolution, the head of the Nicaraguan Government's leadership accused the United States of supporting the 2,000 rightists who, it said, have begun a "silent invasion" of Nicaragua from bases in Honduras.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER REFUTES SANDINIST CHARGES

PA210242 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] For the first time, a top Honduran official has sharply refuted the charges that are continuously made by members of the Nicaraguan Government junta, particularly Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Government Minister Oscar Mejia Arellano has replied to Ortega Saavedra. Mejia Arellano has maintained that what the Sandinist commander said against Honduras is a bunch of hot air. He also discussed other topics of interest regarding the Honduran position on the Central American situation. This is the first time that a top Honduran official has sharply refuted accusations constantly made by members of the Nicaraguan junta:

[Begin recording] [Question] what is your opinion of statements by Commander Ortega Saavedra, who has openly accused Honduras?

[Answer] To me they are a bunch of hot air. They will never attack Honduras.

[Question] But this could lessen the effect of the liberal government's proposal for the internationalization of peace.

[Answer] I don't believe so. Regarding Nicaragua, you must be aware that they are not going to allow international commissions to go there to check how many weapons they have.

[Question] Don't you think that the fact that Honduras is not attending the events to celebrate the third anniversary of the Sandinist revolution will result in diplomatic problems?

[Answer] Of course not, because our ambassador already presented his credentials the day before yesterday and our diplomatic relations with Nicaragua are normal.

[Question] One is constantly wondering about the situation on the border. The people are afraid of a direct confrontation between the two countries. How do you see the Honduran position regarding this so far?

[Answer] I think that the Honduran people must not be frightened. There are no signs of an immediate confrontation with the people and Government of Nicaragua.

[Question] Commander Ortega Saavedra said that we are on the verge of a general war in Central America. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Definitely, no. I don't believe so.

[Question] What can we tell the people about what you accomplished during the short period you assumed President Suazo Cordova's duties?

[Answer] Well, we can tell them that the public adminitration is making a tremendous effort to straighten out certain situations which were slightly messed up by the previous administration. Naturally, this couldn't be done in only 8 months of the Suazo Cordova administration.

[Question] How do you sum up the result of Suazo Cordova's trip to the United States?

[Answer] Well, I couldn't sum that up before he reports to the cabinet about his trip.

[Question] Do you consider the report on the U.S. economic aid to Honduras convincing?

[Answer] I feel that the amount published by the press, 25 millions [currency unspecified] is too small, too insubstantial.

[Question] U.S. aid to Honduras is necessary considering that it is the power that defends the democratic system in these countries.

[Answer] Definitely, yes. U.S. aid is definite. [end recording]

SANDINISTS BERATED ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PA201821 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Today is the third anniversary of the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution. Three years ago, a group of patriotic Nicaraguans overthrew dictator Anastasio Somoza and established a revolutionary government that gave the Nicaraguan people hopes for a pluralistic and participative system.

However, on this third anniversary, we find that that nation is being led to Marxism-Leninism by a sector that participated in that struggle and that is now taking exclusive responsibility upon itself for guiding the future of a new Nicaragua, which has, unfortunately, gone from a terrible dictatorship to the clutches of an oppressive system that denies the most fundamental human liberties. On this third anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolucion, the Central American people have grown farther removed from Nicaragua because of the way in which the new Nicaraguan leaders behave and govern.

In Honduras, many of us saw the arrival of a new government in Nicaragua with optimism and illusions, for we had encouraged the patriots, hoping that they would be successful in their struggle. Now, however, we are more than disappointed; we are alarmed over the warmongering attitude of the Sandinist leaders.

We have become increasingly certain that the threats and warnings issued by the Ortega brothers, Tomas Borge and a bizarre commander named Luis Carrion are intended to provoke a conflict with Honduras.

After the latest statement by Commander Daniel Ortega, who admitted that Nicaragua supports the incipient guerrillas movements emerging in Honduras, we now realize that the Sandinist leaders have concluded that only by provoking a permanent war, a permanent emergency situation, can they consolidate their own power and sustain a revolutionary, warlike spirit in the Nicaraguan people, who are being imbued by the Sandinist media with fear of an attack from Honduras.

We regard the Sandinist leaders' decision not to accept the Honduran defense minister as the head of the Honduran Government delegation to today's ceremonies commemorating the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution as self-defeating and as a factor that can only contribute to the destruction of Nicaragua's relations with Honduras. This attitude, in addition to being insulting, has the smell of intervention, for intervention simply means telling other governments how to behave.

This is why we have said that now, 3 years after the revolution's victory, we are more concerned than disappointed, for though Nicaragua escaped a dictatorship, a group of revolutionary Marxist fanatics have severed the goals of a people who believed that they had found a pluralistic and participative model in the revolution's success. Instead, Nicaragua is becoming a model of totalitarian dictatorship, where the media risk unjustified suspension if they attempt to contradict the small dictators who have replaced Somoza.

Thus, a beautiful and heroic movement by an entire nation has been lost through the monopoly of Marxist fanatics who favor surrender to a new center of power -- Moscow.

It is not the Honduran or the Costa Rican people who are creating problems for the rulers of Managua. Nicaragua is enduring the logical outcome of war; violence. Those who were overthrown by force are now responding in the same way, and Borge, the Ortega brothers and Luis Carrion should understand this, given that they are skillful men of war. The same kind of weapons are always used in war; where they were the attackers before, they are now the ones being attacked.

NICARAGUA

BORGE CITES GAINS OF REVOLUTION, THANKS CUBANS

PA200352 Havana International Service in Spanish 0042 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Orlando Castellanos interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge in Managua, on occasion of the third anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] History shows us that all revolutions have suffered threats, blackmail, attacks, and sieges, and that there have always been attempts to annihilate all revolutionary movements. Our revolution could not be an exception, and any other revolution that might triumph in Latin America will not be an exception either. After the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, there will be other revolutions in Latin America that will also triumph. This is a fact. This continent is pregnant with revolutions and is about to give birth to new revolutions. We hoped it will have multiple deliveries, since this will irritate imperialism even more, and the more irritated imperialism gets, the greater the possibility for it to make historical mistakes that will strategically contribute to hastening its total historical defeat.

We face serious difficulties. The dominating classes in Nicaragua destroyed the country over 400 years. They destroyed the country physically; they plunged the country into debt; they created an industry which was tied to U.S. economic interests, and as a logical consequence completely deformed our economy.

We started with a country that was still smoldering. After the war was over, and after our victory, smoke was still pouring from the ruins in our country. The physical destruction caused by the war was much less important than the enormous destruction caused by the domination of imperialism and that of the parasitic and exploitative classes in Nicaragua.

We have fought against this, and will continue our struggle against this. Three years are only a second in the history of a people.

If we are patient enough to wait for our reconstruction; for the liberation of other Latin American peoples; for the consolidation of the revolutionary processes in Latin America; for the development of our fraternal Cuban people; and for commensense to prevail in the world, we will be patient and will continue to work hard every day, and will defend our country from the enemy's attacks. These attacks do not come from mere counterrevolutionary bands, as has been said. It is true that once there were counter-revolutionary bands, but this is no longer so. Today they are military organizations that are armed, organized, and trained by the imperialists, with the highest level of training that any soldier can get. They have this advantage, but we have the infinite advantage of being right historically and of having higher moral standards.

I send greetings to the fraternal Cuban people, who are close to our hearts. The fraternal people of Cuba who have supported us way beyond their duty. They have given us incredible support and have won up to the last fiber of the Nicaraguan people's hearts. I send an embrace to all Cubans.

MORE ON HERRERA CAMPINS' MANAGUA NEWS CONFERENCE

PA201556 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] At a press conference yesterday, President Luis Herrera Campins said that he was certain that the Venezuelan-Nicaraguan energy cooperation program would be renewed. He also commented on various subjects, reiterating and expanding on the contents of the speech in which he greeted the third anniversary of the Sandinist peoples revolution. Heerera said that the Mexican-Venezuelan energy cooperation program with Nicaragua would undoubtedly be extended without any conditions whatsoever and pointed out that this would be very favorable to Nicaragua, because it meant that, over a 20-year period and at only 2 percent interest, 30 percent of our oil bill can be invested in development plans chosen by Nicaragua itself.

Commenting on the disagreement within OPEC, the Venezuelan president said that OPEC is a world leader insofar as the defense of the price of raw materials is concerned, noting that this leads some industrialized nations to promote discord and to create tension among the oil-producing countries. He said that the Iran-Iraq war is a result of these objectives.

Herrera Campins reiterated that Venezuela is willing to participate in any initiative to seek peace in the Central American region and that an overwhelming large portion of Venezuela's social and political sectors are in favor of joining the Nonaligned Movement. He said that his government is currently considering a decision to membership in that movement.

Here is an excerpt of President Herrera's press conference, held yesterday in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua: [Begin recording] I believe that, generally speaking, all Latin Americans, particularly all Latin American democrats, are currently reflecting on our future, not only as individual nations but as an international community that must be solidaristic.

Venezuela has been widening the spectrum of its relations with all of the world's nations, though it has worked primarily with the Group of 77.

The latest meeting in Caracas of this group -- which no longer has 77 member-countries, but 117 --managed for the first time to establish a body for coordination and followup purposes. Representatives from different continents will alternate in directing this body following each meeting. We have been working with everyone in this group in a very cordial atmosphere.

Following recent international events, the Venezuelan Government is considering, as I told the country on 5 July, the possibility of becoming a full member, rather than just an observer, of the Nonaligned Movement. Consultations undertaken to date with the different sectors of the Venezuelan people -- as is customary in democratic countries -- have shown overwhelming support for Venezuela's proposed membership in the Nonaligned Movement. This, of course, does not mean that we are going to put an end to our bilateral relations with countries with which we have always maintained cordial and friendly ties. [end recording]

RAMIREZ ON REVOLUTION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PA200239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1610 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (AFP) -- The "consolidation of the peoples power is the basic achievement of the revolution," said Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today on the third anniversary of the Sandinist victory over Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship.

Analyzing the national situation, Ramirez added that the principal defect of the Nicaraguan leadership has been "superficially valuing the disposition and magnitude of our enemies" and having been "very magnanimous with the country's reactionaries."

In 3 years of existence the revolution has achieved important advances in health, education, housing and social welfare, he said.

Among those achievements he listed teaching reading and writing to more than 500,000 inhabitants, the construction of many schools, numerous sanitation campaigns which have considerably decreased infant mortality, the construction of a good number of health centers, the establishment of many child development centers, the construction of thousands of houses for low-income families, as well as the distribution of agrarian reform titles to hundreds of agricultural cooperatives.

Ramirez also cited among the social advances the subsidies which the state grants for bus transportation and basic foods, "which has helped to improve the wages of the workers in generaly."

The principal problem that the economy faces, he said, is the lack of the foreign currency necessary to purchase raw materials and industrial and agricultural machinery. He added that in spite of this, agricultural production has not decreased.

He said that the attacks by Somozist gangs and the incursions by counterrevolutionary military units in the last few days have affected national development because the government has been obliged to sidetrack resources which could have served to strengthen the economy, in order to obtain the arms necessary to defend the country.

Ramirez pointed out that one of the principal defects of the Sandinist leadership has been "superficially valuing the magnitude of our enemies."

"We have not fully valued what imperialism is capable of doing and we have been too magnanimous with the internal reaction," he said. He added that "now we know because we have virified how our attackers have been outfitted with better arms and that a large number of them entered our territory."

Regarding the government's relations with the private sector, Ramirez said that "a stable understanding" has so far existed with the majority of the producers, although there has been friction with the business leaders "who do not want to produce and are dedicating their time to politics."

The mixed economy which is part of the Sandinist government plan, said Ramirez, "is being maintained against hell and high waters," because government and private sector enterprises are participating in production in a coordinated fashion.

On political pluralism he said that "if this has broken down in any way, it is due to the fact that the opposition has not been able to value the scope of the revolution on the matter of the people achieving power."

Ramirez warned that the fate which awaits the Nicaraguan opposition "will be its own doing because we can coexist with a civilian opposition, but we are going to smash the counterrevolution." He emphasized that the principal achievement of the revolution in 3 years of existence has been the "consolidation of the people's power with the backing of the government junta by the majority of the citizens, the armed forces and the FSLN and its mass organizations."

Ramirez concluded by asserting that the revolutionary leadership is proud of having established a true democracy in Nicagagua, one which is very different from those in countries where the peoples are exploited and repressed.

BORGE SAYS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES OCCUPY TOWN

PA191433 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has reported that counter-revolutionary troops have occupied the town of San Fernando in Nueva Segovia Department, some 10 km from the border with Honduras. Borge said that the counterrevolutionary group, consisting of some 80 men, entered the country from Honduras and that several Sandinist fighters were killed and others were kidnapped in the ensuing clash.

The Nicaraguan interior minister added that revolutionary forces have been sent to the region to neutralize the occupation.

A few days ago, Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion denounced the fact that counter-revolutionary troops had invaded Nicaraguan territory and that they were carrying modern weapons, mortars, heavy machineguns and rocket launchers.

OFFICIALS GIVE DETAILS OF CORINTO ATTACK

PA201705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 30 Jul (AFP) -- The lives of nearly 30,000 people were endangered yesterday when an unidentified airplane launched a rocket attack on the port of Corinto, on the Nicaraguan Pacific coast. Municipal officials from Corinto said today that one of the two rockets launched by the attacking planes exploded 30 meters short of an Esso Standard Oil tank containing 800,000 gallons of fuel.

The officials estimated that an explosion of the tank would have killed some 30,000 people and would have completely demolished port facilities which handle 75 percent of the country's maritime imports and exports. The fuel tanks are located near the Corinto docks. The rocket exploded a few meters away, hitting an abandoned boat and shattering windows in the oil company's office. The attack, lasting five minutes, also threatened a tanker loaded with oil that was anchored in the same area.

After unsuccessfully attacking the Esso tanks, the plane launched a second rocket at the Paso Caballos bridge, which joins the island to the mainland, but also missed this target.

During the two attacks the plane, apparently a B-26 bomber, had to evade the response of the coast guard and territorial militiamen, who quickly manned the antiaircraft units when they detected the plane, as it appeared from the northwestern sector of the port.

TOMAS BORGE ON RELIGIOUS SECTS, 'AGGRESSION'

PA182135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1932 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Speech by Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, during an event to commemorate the death of Sandinist Commander Julio Buitrago; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] When Julio Buitrago confronted the National Guard, he was also confronting, just like Jose Benito [Sandinist hero Jose Benito Escobar], the system of exploitation that our country was experiencing. He was also facing the entire fauna of treacherous turncoats, who are the same people who are trying to turn our land over to foreign masters. On that day, which we are commemorating today, Julio Buitrago was confronting the imperialism that is now trying to subjugate us economically and ideologically after it was politically defeated.

They are trying to isolate us. They are trying to reestablish Nicaragua's dependence on the capitalist market. They are making efforts to reestablish Nicaragua's technological and economic dependence. They are slandering us and insulting us 24 hours a day in all the newspapers, radio stations and television networks of the capitalist world. Radio stations of Central America, Latin America, the United States and other faraway places devote much time to casting poisonous darts at our small country.

In looking at the panorama before us, we can see all the efforts that our enemies are making to bring ideological diversion into our country. As everybody knows and Moises [presumably the previous speaker] already mentioned, there are a large number of religious sects that are being financed by the CIA. According to data we have on hand, but which are in complete, there are 99 religious sects or denominations in Nicaragua. Only half of them, 51, together have more than 1,500 churches. [shouts of "Let them go!"] Some of them have mother churches in the United States. The most famous sects -- and it is best for our people to know their enemies -- are: Jehovah's Witnesses [shouts of "boo!"], the Mormons and the Adventists. [shouts of "Boo!"] There are other sects whose origins are unknown and which can hardly be called churches. These sects have names that are very strange, such as the Divine Flames and the Live Waters, [laughter] whose activities are mainly carried out in Chinandega Department. Other sects are the Voice of Acclamation and the Wesleyan Church, whatever the hell that means, [laughter] in Leon Department. There are also the Cross' Soldiers in Rivas [laughter] and God's Children in Las Segovias [shouts of "Boo!"]. There are also other strange sects, such as the Midnight Call. [hoots and jeers]

We have detected 48 sects in Managua and counted 351 churches. There are 100 in Zone 7, in what we still call Reparto Schick. [shouts from the crowd]

We ask ourselves: What are these sects doing? What do they preach? Where do their economic resources come from? [shouts of "From the CIA!"]

It is evident that we have to make a serious study to counteract this diversionist activity financed by the CIA of the United States and take measures of a police nature according to the laws of the revolution in order to control and neutralize certain activities that disrupt the country's internal order. To begin with, a large number of these sects are not registered with the pertinent government offices, thus making them illegal. The Nicaraguan people, on the other hand, have been traditionally Catholic, and Fernando -- this is with you, Fernando -- Cardenal [words indistinct].

Among the objectives of this monstrous proliferation of religious sects, in addition to counterrevolutionary activity, is to divide the people in their religious beliefs. In other words, the enemy is not only trying to divide the people in their political beliefs and labor organizations when he opposes the workers' unity, but is also trying to divide the people in their religious beliefs.

In our opinion, the Catholic people of Nicaragua must defend their traditional beliefs and confront with determination the aberrant diversion preached by many -- not all -- of these religious sects. Of course, we are not opposing freedom of religion. We have repeatedly said this. We oppose the use of our people's religious beliefs against the revolution.

Our people will know how to face military aggression. Yesterday, Commander Luis Carrion said that we should not expect an invasion because the invasion is already inside Nicaragua. Luis' words were correct. And in this regard, it is important for our people to begin to see the kind of struggle in which we are involved. In the first place, this is a long struggle that could last several years, even though we are going to take the necessary measures to disrupt the military activities of the counterrevolution in the near future. However, this isn't only a struggle that concerns the Sandinist People's Army and the Interior Ministry. It is a struggle of the entire nation to face this danger. It is a comprehensive struggle. It isn't only a military struggle. It is also a political, ideological, economic and social struggle. These military activities will have different characteristics, depending on the geographic region where they are carried out.

As the days go by, common crimes are beginning to identify with the counterrevolutionary activities. It can even be said that from the ideological point of view the spearhead is the religious sects and other forms of diversionism. The CIA's favorite instrument to destabilize and defeat the revolution is the military activity underway in various regions of Nicaragua.

This morning I was told of a statement by a man whose name I will pronounce, even though I believe almost no one remembers it: He is Alfonso Robelo [shouts of "Boo!"]. Robelo says that those who are up in arms on the coast and in other places are honest Nicaraguan citizens who are unhappy with the Sandinist people's revolution. This means that Robelo has already given his blessing to the national guardsmen, as could have been expected. [laughter] Maybe Robelo will become another Pastor [laughter and applause] of the sect, and maybe he will marry some Pastora. [laughter and applause]

Now then, this phenomenon of military activity is not new in history; it is even inevitable, for all revolutions have their counterrevolutions. Nevertheless, there are some differences. As soon as the Cuban revolution came to power, this kind of activity began. However, the counterrevolutionary leaders were in Miami in this case, because Cuba is an island, whereas Nicaragua has borders that counterrevolutionary leaders can easily cross. The same thing happens in other fraternal countries, such as Angola and Mozambique; counterrevolutionary activities are promoted through bordering South Africa.

This is the situation that we must face: the so-called counterrevolutionary bands, which are just like military units, for they are well-trained and armed; and diversionist activities, especially by religious sects. Of course, we are thankful and grateful for international solidarity; without it, everything would be even more complex and difficult. How could we help but offer thanks for the unconditional and unlimited solidarity of the generous Cuban people? [applause] How could we not acknowledge the growing solidarity expressed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries toward our harassed and attacked country?

[applause] How could we not acknowledge, with thankful hearts, the solidarity that France offered us on the occasion of our brother Daniel's visit? [applause] How could we not recognize the solidarity of Mexico [applause], of the African countries [applause], and of the Asian countries? [applause] How could we not acknowledge the solidarity of Libya and Vietnam? [applause]

However, were this solidarity to grow more limited in future -- although, fortunately, it is expanding and growing -- and worse yet, were this solidarity not to exist at all, we as a people would continue to be just the way Julio Buitrago was as a fighter. We pledge before the Latin America peoples that, as a last resort, our people would claim the glorious destiny of immolation, the glorious destiny of Julio Buitrago, if necessary. We will continue to be faithful to the example of model worker Jose Benito Escobar. [shouts] The young workers, the young students, must be like Julio Buitrago and like Jose Benito Escobar. [applause] Julio Buitrago is the most outstanding example of Nicaraguan youth; like him [applause], youth of Nicaragua we must immerse ourselves in books and study very hard, with the same enthusiasm with which we enter the trenches; with a book in one hand and a rifle in the other. [applause]

Workers of Nicaragua, with our consciences full of the fervor and mysticism of Jose Benito Escobar; youth of Nicaragua, students of our land, with our consciences full of the fervor and mysticism of Julio Buitrago; with flames in our eyes and love for the future in the very pores of our skin; with infinite happiness at having fulfilled our duty in our daily work; with our hands full of flags and hymns; following the immortal footsteps of Julio and Jose Benito, our youth and workers will march toward the construction of a new society. [applause and shouts]

If Julio and Jose Benito were an example that multiplied in the deeds of our heroes; if Julio could also be called Jose Benito, Anibal Castrillo, Alesio Blandon and Marco Antonio Rivera, Roger Nunez and Leonel Rugama; our youth must also become a multiplying example for the youth of Latin America. [applause]

Youth and workers of Nicaragua, be like Julio and Jose Benito in every one of their acts; let them permeate each and every conscience, in defense of our revolution -- not only in the militia battalions and in the voluntary police, but in defending the revolution 24 hours a day; at school, in the work center, on the streets, in buses and everywhere, Julio Buitrago and Jose Benito Escobar must be in each and every one of your [applause] to defend the revolution with a justly irate heart against those who insult and despise it; against those who trample on our fatherland's most sacred symbol; against those who a attempt to defile the blood of our fallen heroes; against those who try to confuse the people in the churches, on the streets and on the empty lots. Let every Sandinist youth become the clenched fist of Julio Buitrago and Jose Benito Escobar, to strike a blow at our enemies. [applause]

Let every youth and worker in our land become like the ardent hearts of Julio and Jose Benito, to defend the fatherland and the revolution. Let every man and woman use the arrows left by these immortal combatants to implacably pierce the hearts of the enemies of our fatherland. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DPRK, CSSR FLOOD DONATIONS -- The Red Cross of the DPRK yesterday donated $20,000 for aid to victims of the recent flood. Foreign Ministry sources have also reported that on 20 July a shipment of medicines, food and clothing will arrive from Czechoslovakia for the flood victims. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jul 82 PA]

BRAZIL

USSR SAID READY TO INCREASE IMPORTS OF GRAIN

PY202229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1554 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Jul (TELAM) -- Soviet foreign trade Deputy Minister Aleksey Manzhulo has told Flavio Pecora, secretary general of the Brazilian Planning Ministry, that his country is willing to expand its imports of Brazilian soybeans to 2 or 3 million tons annually. This report, released here today by Pecora's advisers -- Pecora is substituting for Planning Minister Antonio Delfin Neto -- adds that the Soviet proposal provides for the purchase of the product at international market prices. The current agreement between the two countries -- valid until 1986 -- foresees the annual sales of 500,000 tons of soybeans and 400,000 tons of bran to the Soviet Union.

According to the report, Manzhulo has requested in return that Brazil increase its imports because the trade balance between the two nations reveals a tremendous deficit for the Soviets. Brazilian exports to the Soviet Union increased to $17.6 million.

The official talks Manzhulo has been holding for 2 days are aimed at paving the way for the official visit to Brazil of Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, scheduled for October.

ROMANIAN COMMERCIAL ATTACHE REQUESTS ASYLUM

PY201856 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 20 Jul (AFP) -- The Romanian Embassy in Brazil today said the request for asylum that Dan Bolintineanu, commercial attache in Sao Paulo made yesterday to the Brazilian Government is totally unfounded. Anton Donciu, counsellor of the Romanian Embassy, said there have been no political changes in his country and indicated that Bolintineanu's request for asylum was baseless because he is not being persecuted.

He went on to explain that Bolintineanu arrived in Brazil last year representing the state export company Usinexport and that despite holding an official passport, he is not a diplomat. The Brazilian Justice Ministry reported that Minister Ibrahim Abi Ackel will hold talks with the Foreign Ministry on the affair.

CHILE

CARABINEROS ARREST 30 DEMONSTRATORS AT CEREMONY

PY201610 Paris AFP in Spanish 2222 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 17 Jul (AFP) -- A group opposing the current Chilean military government today reported the arrest of 30 youngsters participating in a ceremony to pay homage to the late poet Pablo Neruda, Nobel Prize winner in 1971. The demonstrators were arrested near the main cementery of Santiago after the commemoration at his grave side of the poet's 78th birthday.

The arrested demonstrators were calling for the building of a monument to Neruda when Carabineros seized them, according to the dissident Commission for the Rights of Youth.

BRIEFS

REVISED BUDGET DEFICIT -- Santiago, 15 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Martin Costabal, director of the budget, has announced that Chile's budget will have a deficit of approximately 20 billion pesos ($427 million) in 1982. This is a significant reduction of the deficit projected in March of almost 42 billion pesos, an estimate which prompted severe measures aimed at curbing state expenditures and increasing revenue from taxes. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2241 GMT 15 Jul 82 PY]

COLOMBIA

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES FORCES COUP TEMPTATIONS

PA201532 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 19 Jul (AFP) -- Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today told the Liberal newspaper EL TIEMPO in Bogota that the Colombian Army "does not promote coups." The defense minister, who will probably retire at the end of President Julio Cesar Turbay's administration on 7 August, said he has never aspired to become president through a coup d'etat. Camacho Leyva, who has been defense minister for the 4 years of the Turbay administration, also confirmed that he will be succeeded by Gen Gernando Landazabal Reyes.

He affirmed that despite rumors that often make the rounds in Colombia, there is no division within armed forces, which he described as "very professional." "It is this professionalism that has permitted our country to live normally and democratically," he said.

"I know a military coup would disrupt the country's normal activities. I am convinced of this and have never aspired to obtain the presidency by improper means," Camacho said. He denied having any connections with military forces that have created groups that operate in Colombia, whose connections with military commands are being investigated. He condemned the "Death to Kidnappers," a clandestine organization that emerged in December 1981 to fight both the guerrillas and criminal kidnappers.

CUBA

HAVANA JOINS REGIONAL 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL'

PA202006 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1948 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 20 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Cuba has joined the Central American and Caribbean Anti-Imperialist Tribunal (TACC), bringing the organization's membership to 24. Guillermo Toriello, president of the TACC, which has its headquarters in Managua, condemned the latest U.S. imperialist" attacks against the Nicaraguan Government.

The TACC is composed of nongovernment representatives of Central America, Panama and Belize, as well as of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Cuba. The following Caribbean countries are also members: Haiti, Puerto Rico, Grenada, Suriname, Antigua, Dominica, St Lucia, St Vincent, Guyana, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

Toriello, who was Guatemala's foreign minister during Jacobo Arbenz' administration, said Cuba's membership gives the tribunaim greater vigor.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT-ELECT BLANCO ON U.S., MEXICO VISITS

PA200245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Jul 82

[By Hugo Bonifacio]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 19 Jul (EFE) -- Salvador Jorge Blanco, Domincan Republic president-elect, returned here last night pleased with his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Blanco said he spoke with Reagan about the sugar export (prime source of income for the Dominicans) problem and the economic aid plan for the Caribbean and Central America. With Lopez Portillo he discussed the importance of oil and the possibility of increasing trade based on the Mexicans purchasing more Dominican sugar.

Blanco arrived early this morning in President Lopez Portillo's private plane, and on his arrival at Las Americas Airport he was met by Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general and leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Part (PRD), and a large number of his followers.

Blanco said his trip, in regard to sugar and oil, "had been fruitful." "My trip fulfilled its objectives," the president-elect said. "I had the opportunity of speaking at length with President Reagan on the problems that affect us and that stem from the sugar trade and on what the Caribbean nations expect, and we in particular, from his Caribbean Basin plan." Regarding Reagan, Blanco said he had found a president interested in Dominican Republic matters, aside from being a sensitive and understanding person.

Regarding his meeting with Lopez Portillo and Mexican Government officials, Blanco said it had been extremely positive, and they had decided to form a committee to be responsibile for negotiating trade exchange between Mexico and the Dominican Republic. This committee will study everything regarding the oil the Dominicans purchase from Mexico -- some 14,000 barrels a day -- and the sugar Mexico could purchase.

GRENADA

BISHOP TO MAKE VISIT TO USSR AT END OF JULY

FL200002 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1820 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop will make an official visit to the Soviet Union at the end of this month. Bishop will head a Grenadian Government and New Jewel Movement delegation invited by the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union. The announcement, released in St Georges and Moscow today, adds that this is Bishop's second trip to the socialist world since he recently visited the GDR and Bulgaria.

PERU

MILITARY FACILITY DEDICATED ON ECUADOREAN BORDER

PY202231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1552 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 20 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- War Minister Luis Cisneros yesterday dedicated a modern military complex in the El Condor Mountains, an area bordering Ecuador in the Amazon. The minister said that this complex is located in Comaina, a distant Amazaon area, where skirmishes took place in January 1981 between Peruvian and Ecuadoran forces after mutual accusations of territorial violations. In a press report, General Cisneros dded that the Comaina complex is made up of five camps and has watchtowers, an arsenal and a number of other comforts for the troops.

VENEZUELA

PURCHASE OF ISRAELI ROCKET LAUNCHERS CONFIRMED

FL202208 Bridgetown CANA in English 2141 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, Jul 20, CANA-REUTER -- Israel will deliver 25 multiple rocket launchers worth about 90 million dollars to Venezuela next January, Defence Minister Luis Narvaez Churion said today. He said the Israeli-made ground-to-ground launchers were used mainly as anti-tank weapons.